FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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[illegible] inserted for sixty cents [illegible] and thirty cents for each [illegible]. Yearly advertisements [illegible] at reasonable rates. [illegible] state the number of [illegible] they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible] to the Editors must be post-paid.

SUPREME COURT.

[illegible] delivered the opinion of [illegible] Hendy v Hendy, in Equity, [illegible] a decree for plaintiff. [illegible] Gordon, in [illegible] Orange, dismissing the bill. Also, in Ritter v Stutts, in [illegible] affirming the order. Also, Peck v Thompson, [illegible] dismissing the bill. [illegible]

[illegible]

...of Gen. Scott.— [illegible] of the United [illegible] of Gen. Scott, [illegible]

[illegible] country to say, [illegible] that portion of [illegible] which was conducted by [illegible] chief commander, [illegible] the fields of [illegible] those of any other [illegible] modern times."

[illegible] Mr. Graham.— [illegible] in 1848, [illegible] election to the [illegible] friend of Gen. [illegible] asking us to say who, [illegible] be selected for the [illegible]. Wishing to speak, [illegible] possible, we wrote [illegible] his views, [illegible] four or five days [illegible] and that he [illegible] with us on the subject, [illegible] we had a full conversation, and in it he said, that [illegible] he should certainly [illegible] Cabinet to Governor [illegible] Carolina, and he passed [illegible] a high eulogium upon [illegible] qualities of that distinguished [illegible]."

[illegible] in Georgia.—The [illegible] publishes a letter [illegible] Jenkins, of Augusta, de[illegible] either the Whig or [illegible] for President. The [illegible] opinion that the [illegible] will have a ticket of [illegible] Whigs will then decide [illegible] it or not. Alexander [illegible] publishes a letter in the [illegible] recommending an independent [illegible]

[illegible]—We learn that on Thursday [illegible] a fellow calling himself [illegible] who said he was from [illegible] county, passed through the [illegible] county, having with him [illegible] counterfeit bills on the Bank of North Carolina, of the de[nomination of] [illegible] dollars, several of which [he succeeded] in passing off to persons on [the road]. The counterfeit is very base, [and] readily detected. The fellow [is] of medium size, dark complexion, a down look, and wears rather [illegible], with a small cap. His [plan] is to stop at each house [illegible] have his horse fed or get [illegible], and in payment offer [the] counterfeits. He passed down [illegible] road.—*Wades. Argus.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1852.

The Canvass.—The Asheville Messenger publishes the following appointments of Mr. Kerr and Gov. Reid, extending, as will be seen, to the day before the Election:

At Mills's, Tuesday, July 20.
At Hendersonville, Thursday, July 22.
At Asheville, Saturday, July 24.
At Burnsville, Monday, July 26.
At Jewel Hill, Wednesday, July 28.
At Waynesville, Friday, July 30.
At Scott's Creek, Saturday, July 31.
At Franklin, Monday, August 2.
At Murphy, Wednesday, August 4.

Whig Candidates.—We learn that Benjamin Hargrove, Esq. has been compelled by circumstances of a private nature to decline the canvass for the Commons in Sampson county, and that Chas. A. Harrison, Esq. a good and true Whig, has been prevailed upon to accept the nomination. We are gratified to learn that his prospects of success are good, as they should be.

Col. James Burney, we learn from the Wilmington Herald, is the Whig candidate in the Bladen Senatorial District.

The Greensborough Discussion.—The Greensborough Patriot declares that the impression sought to be conveyed by the Standard's correspondent, that Mr Kerr had changed his tone on the Basis and Distribution questions in the discussion at that place, [illegible].

The Standard's correspondent also stated that Mr. Kerr asserted "that a majority of the people of the United States had a right to change the United States Constitution." This is also denied by the Patriot, which says:

"What Mr. Kerr said of the constitution of the United States was, by way [of] illustration. [illegible] own territory [illegible] or two who concur in [illegible], that he illustrated by saying, [illegible], that a majority of the people of the several States [illegible] would be bound by any changes they might desire in the Constitution of the United States—that the constitutional sovereignties of the several States would be *bound* by this will, and that any other doctrine, no matter [illegible] Gen. Saunders, Gov. Reid or any body else, would be an unequal [illegible] and an outrage upon genuine freedom."

Will the Wilmington Journal and the North Carolinian give their readers the benefit of a responsible contradiction as this is of an anonymous writer's assertions?

Good Signs.—The Whigs of North Carolina,—the *true* Whigs,—who had been disappointed at the nomination for President, are rapidly taking position in favor of Scott and Graham. We have many evidences of this. Two which have presented themselves yesterday and to-day, have gratified us exceedingly. A letter from one of those known to us as most decidedly opposed to that nomination, assures us that he is for Scott and Graham. And another letter says,

"The Democracy are doing good service for Scott and Graham by abusing us. The dissatisfaction at the nomination was very great, and we feared an entire disruption of the party. But things are coming right, and November will find us all side by side, with perhaps some rare exceptions."

These letters are from gentlemen distinguished in the Whig party, both of whom were so strongly in favor of Fillmore that they thought they could not abide Scott.

Gov. Graham.—We learn from an entirely reliable source, that when applied to by a part of the North Carolina delegation, before the National Convention, to allow his name to be presented for the Vice Presidency, Gov. Graham declared that his name should not be used on any ticket, unless the principles of the party were so declared as to approve the administration of Mr. Fillmore. After such declaration had been made, by the adoption of the noble Whig platform, a part of the delegation again called on Gov. Graham, who, after explaining to them his active agency in causing Mr. Fillmore *not* to withdraw his name, as was his purpose, last winter, remarked, that, as the administration was now vindicated (and so the President considered it,) they were at liberty to pursue such course as their judgment might dictate. He was ready to stand or fall with the Whigs of the Union, who approved of the Platform.

In all this, Gov. Graham has added to his claims to the respect and confidence of the Whig party. He sought no office, and would have none at the sacrifice of principle. He is ready to share success or defeat along with that party, to which he has been so devotedly attached, and of which he is one of the greatest ornaments.

A Great Beet.—Jonathan Carr, Esq. of Sampson county, has sent us a beet weighing fourteen pounds. He says it is a Kerr beet, and beats the generality of beets as far as John Kerr will beat David Reid three weeks hence.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the F. and N. P. R. Co. Josiah E. Bryan, Esq. resigned his place as Director, and N. K. McDuffie was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.—It has generally escaped attention, that at the most critical period of the Compromise measures before Congress, in August, 1850, Gen. Scott was a member of President Fillmore's Cabinet, as Acting Secretary of War, and there exerted himself, not only in the Cabinet, but by his personal influence and persuasions out of it, to secure that settlement, which has since become so popular as to break down nearly all opposition, even of a vast many of those who opposed it as long as it was doubtful whether it would be popular or not. Gen. Scott did not wait to see how the current would set. He found the Union in danger, and, in conjunction with President Fillmore and the other members of the Cabinet, he did all he could, officially and personally, to sustain it. He supported all the measures of the Compromise, Fugitive slave law and all, during those six weeks of dread and doubt, while they were pending. He is *now* denounced as unfaithful to it, by many Locofocos who *then* did their utmost to defeat a settlement. If *they* had triumphed, the Union would have perished. But Scott and the other friends of the Union triumphed, and the Union is safe.

Mr. Toombs admitted the other day in his speech in the House, that he voted against one of the Compromise acts, and would have voted against another, if he had been in his seat. But it is well known that the Compromise would have been no Compromise, would have settled nothing, if *all* these measures had not been adopted. If Mr. Toombs therefore dissolved a disruption of the Union, he is consistent in opposing Gen. Scott, who labored to prevent so dreadful a catastrophe.

So also of the other eight *bolters*. It may well be a matter of amazement to see such men, and others who opposed the Compromise in and out of Congress, who stood at opposition until they were in danger of being crushed by public opinion, and then gave a reluctant assent, *now* accusing Gen. Scott of unfaithfulness to that great measure of Adjustment. Mr. Fillmore's administration was not good enough for these gentry, though he had approved the adjustment, and had issued orders to execute the fugitive law even by military force. They must get up a "Union party," forsooth, to maintain the Compromise, against material parts of which they had voted.

In all their diligent search after recruits, it is wonderful that they have only been able to muster such a mere corporal's guard, coming almost entirely from States which never did give a Whig vote, and nobody expects ever will.

The Locofoco Game.—We have heretofore noticed the course pursued by the *Union* and other *Southern* Locofoco papers charging Gen. Scott with being the candidate of the abolitionists. But in its anxiety to prove that the Whigs will not support Scott, the Union occasionally gives the lie to its assertions intended for the South. In its issue of the 13th we find the following:

"The following is the list of whig members of Congress who repudiate Scott:

James Abercrombie, of Alabama; *Charles Allen*, of Massachusetts; Edward C. Cabell, of Florida; Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia; Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee; *Joshua R. Giddings*, of Ohio; *John W. Howe*, of Pennsylvania; *Wm. F. Hunter*, of Ohio; Jas. Johnson, of Georgia; *Horace Mann*, of Massachusetts; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Robert Toombs, of Georgia; *Amos Tuck*, of New Hampshire; Alexander White, of Alabama; Christopher H. Williams, of Tennessee.

These names italicised are among the most fanatical *abolitionists* in, or out of, Congress! They, with Southern ultras, refuse to support Scott, as they once before refused to support the Compromise. But we do not hear of any abolitionists refusing to support Pierce and King. Wilmot, King, the Van Burens, Hallett, and Rantoul, and all the rest of the fanatical crew, are among the most enthusiastic Pierce and King men in the country.

The Boston Journal denies, "directly and authoritatively, the reported conversation between Mr. Webster and Mr. Tallmadge, in New York; and adds, that if Mr. W. desires to communicate with the public, he will do so directly.

Fine Potatoes.—Mr. Jas. Huske has presented us with 20 Irish potatoes, filling a peck measure, from his garden. They are from a bed planted as long ago as last November, from which no potatoes had formed in May.

Death by Lightning.—On Tuesday last, in Robeson county, Mr. Gray Cobb and his son, a youth about 14 years of age, and a negro boy, were in a field ploughing, when a thunder storm came up and the two former took shelter under an apple tree, the negro going into a barn.—The tree was struck by lightning, and Mr. Cobb severely stunned, whilst the son and two horses were killed.

John H. Haughton, Esq. has consented to deliver an Eulogy on the Life and Character of Henry Clay, in Pittsborough, on the 24th inst.

Bad Company.—The Locofoco party, and some Whigs, make their main objection to Gen. Scott consist in the fact that Seward favors his election. Well, we suppose it is so. But who favor Pierce's election? Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Wilmot, Chase, Preston King, Rantoul, Cleaveland, any one of whom is as thorough an abolitionist and as dangerous a man, as Seward. Do the Locofocos, even here in North Carolina, support Pierce with any the less zeal? So far from it, they glory in the fact that the abolitionists are active Pierce men. They are satisfied to see Cass, Buchanan, Douglass, Dickinson, Stockton, and eight other prominent men, all laid on the shelf, *because they had pledged themselves to maintain the fugitive law*, and Pierce, an unknown man, selected *because he had* REFUSED *so to pledge himself*. This was a concession to abolitionism—it may turn out to be a fatal concession, if the people should be so unwise as to elect Pierce. And yet not one solitary Locofoco in the South complains of it, or will withhold his vote from Pierce on that account. It is only Whigs who pursue so suicidal a course. It is only Southern Whigs who are guilty of the folly of refusing their votes to a true man, merely because some bad men will vote for him.

The truth is, that the approval of the Compromise by both the great political parties, in accordance with the clear voice of the country, has given greater security to our Southern institution than it has had for thirty years, unless it shall be jeopardied by the demagogues of the South, who, finding it a convenient theme on which to alarm and excite the people, may continue the agitation for selfish ends.

The Whig party of the South have been almost unanimous, from the beginning, in favor of the Compromise. A very large portion, we think a majority, of the Locofocos of the South were opposed to it, until after they discovered that its popularity would bear down all opposition. They now profess to acquiesce in it. And when we are told that Gen. Scott, an original friend, is unfaithful to it, let us ask when Messrs. Ashe, Daniel and Venable became Compromise men? When those members of the last Legislature, who wanted to secede because the Compromise was a degradation too base to be submitted to, had the scales to fall from their eyes? Was it when the Baltimore Convention approved the Kentucky resolutions of '98, which affirm the right of a State to nullify or secede from the Union, and deny Congress the power to pass the fugitive slave law? Or when it assured the abolitionists, in a covert way, that all men, of all colors, are equal?

Let the Whigs of North Carolina consider these things. Let them show, that, whilst they are ready to defend the institution of slavery at all hazards, they see no cause for alarm in the election to the first office of an original Compromise man, especially in conjunction with one of their own citizens, who, as they well know, has never proved untrue to himself, to his State, or his Country.

Let them begin the good work on the 5th of August, by giving a triumphant majority to that noble Whig, John Kerr.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, a number of private bills were acted on.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the newspaper postage bill occupied the morning hour, and the Deficiency bill the remainder of the sitting.

On Monday, the newspaper postage bill was again debated during the morning hour.

After which the Deficiency bill was taken up, and the increased appropriation to the Collins line of mail steamers was passed, 84 to 73. The bill was reported to the House, and there is some hope that it will pass in a day or two, after months and months of debate.

Funny.—The Locofocos of Tammany Hall invited a man who had been dead six months to join them in celebrating the late anniversary! We allude to the late Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire, whose wife takes the invitation very coolly, and replies to the committee, that "his heart and soul were with the democratic party in all its purity," and that, "could he be permitted to offer a sentiment on this occasion it would be, 'our own Franklin Pierce.'"

But there were other "dead cocks in the pit" invited, besides Mr. Woodbury. There were Van Buren, and Cass, and Marcy, and Buchanan, and Houston, and a host of others, who are as politically dead as Mrs. Woodbury's husband is physically.

Georgia.—At a meeting in Savannah, Judge Fleming, one of the Delegates to the Whig National Convention, told his hearers very plainly, that, the Convention having adopted a sound Platform, and Gen. Scott having given his adhesion to it, the Whig party were bound in honor to support him.

Resolutions appointing Delegates to a State Convention to form an Electoral Ticket were unanimously adopted.

The Central Rail Road.—At the late annual meeting, the President of the Company, Gov. Morehead, stated, that the cost of the work, so far, generally falls below the estimates, furnishing ground to hope that the whole will be completed for considerably less than the amount estimated to cover the entire work, and that the road may be put in operation with but little, if any debt to the Company.

A New Presidential Ticket.—The Southern Rights (Secession) Party of Barbour County, Ala. have nominated Gen'l John A. Quitman of Miss. for President, and Hon. T. L. Clingman for Vice President.

A Union Convention met in Alabama on Monday last. Only four counties represented. Resolutions were passed declining to nominate a third candidate, and recommending the members of the Union party to pursue any course they may think proper.

Democratic Opinion of Scott and Graham.—The Washington Union publishes a long series of letters from the *elite* of the American Democracy to the Tammany Society of New York, on the occasion of its celebration of the 4th of July. One of the letters is from the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa., and in it occurs the following:

"Cordially sympathizing in what you say of disaffection, and attached to the party of which your society is a prominent support, I nevertheless deem the approaching presidential contest remarkably free from inauspicious results. Candidates will be severely tried; but candid appreciation must, I think, acknowledge that all four of those lately placed before the public—of both parties—for advocacy, are safe men, from no one of whom has the country anything to fear; but, on the contrary, much to hope. Two of them—Mr. King and General Scott—I have known well nearly forty years, and on many trying occasions found them both always patriotic, judicious, and serviceable. The other two—Gen. Pierce and Mr. Graham—I have not known so long or so well; but after some service in Congress with them both, I feel sure that they are both gentlemen with whom our institutions will never be injured or endangered."

Locofoco Testimony.—In a speech delivered in Congress in April last, by Gov. Cleaveland, a Locofoco free-soiler from Connecticut, *now an active supporter of Pierce and King*, he objected bitterly to Gen. Scott that he had been instrumental in getting the Compromise measures passed. The following passages from his speech will show this:

"General Scott was, by Mr. Fillmore, placed temporarily at the head of the War Department, and, in that position, coupled with his great military fame, was able to, and did, exert a powerful influence in favor of these Compromise measures.

"I desire to do justice to the man who has been arraigned here, and charged with hostility to these measures, or at least that he did not, or does not, commit himself in favor of them. Justice to that distinguished Whig requires of me that I should say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting these Compromise measure passed. I was here, and heard from every quarter that General Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than General Scott to prevail upon the Free-soil members of the Whig party to abandon their position and to adopt the Compromise as a measure of the new administration.

"These measures were passed mainly through the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote, and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knows it."

Mr. Outlaw, of North Carolina.—In publishing the proceedings of a Whig Ratification meeting in North Carolina, in which the nomination of Gen. Scott and Mr. Graham were cordially endorsed, the Washington Republic takes occasion to contradict a statement that has been circulated in regard to Mr Outlaw. It says:

It has been confidently asserted that this gentleman would have signed the recent card of some of the members of the Union party in Congress, if he had had an opportunity. We are authorized to say that Mr. Outlaw had the opportunity, but declined to sign the card.

We take pleasure in stating, on the authority of a personal friend of the Hon. David Outlaw, that he *has not* refused to support Gen. Scott. We presume the rumor is true that Giddings and Tuck *have* refused to support the General, and we trust our Democratic friends will "*keep it before the people.*"—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Correspondence of the North American and U. States Gazette.

Washington, July 7.

Intelligence has been received here, by Democratic members of Congress, from the interior of Pennsylvania, admitting that the State will go for Scott by a heavy majority.

And the indications from the whole North-West are equally encouraging. Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, send cheering accounts by every mail; and it would not surprise if every one of these States was found in line and responding cordially to the gallant Whigs of other quarters of the Union. General Scott's election is as fixed and certain as any thing in human affairs can be, if the Whig party will do its duty. He carries with him the prestige of triumph, which will attract and inspire thousands, and stimulate an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted.

The Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, formerly a distinguished member of Congress, has accepted the office of Secretary of the Navy.

The fire at Montreal raged for thirty-six hours, and destroyed more than 1200 houses, including many of the best in the city. The loss is stated at many millions of dollars. A space of a mile and a half in length by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, was burnt.

A fire in Boston destroyed 30 stores and dwellings, with a loss of $250,000.

Ratification in Orange.—The Whigs of Orange—the home of William A. Graham—have responded to the nominations of the Whig National Convention in a spirited manner. The "Recorder" says that there will be no lukewarmness in that section, in the support of Scott and Graham.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says,—"If any body believes that Pierce and King are going to canter over the course, his bump of credulity must be great, or his perceptive organs small. Scott's chances would be the best, but these outside movements disturb results. At all events, it will be no easy matter to beat the old General, and his enemies are assisting him greatly by abusing him. His friends are acting more judiciously towards the Democratic nominees."

Maryland.—The Baltimore correspondent of the National Intelligencer says,—

"It is pleasing to observe that the Whig spirit in our city is rising rapidly. There are no Whigs now to be found but go heartily for the nominations. Scott's majority in Maryland will be overwhelming. The recent pronunciamento issued by several members of Congress has excited no surprise here at all, and if it have any influence, it will be to make votes and friends for the Whig candidates. I remember very well similar protests in 1848 against Gen. Taylor, but they passed off as harmless as the explosion of a sky-rocket."

Mr. Toombs' speech in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, is published in the Union newspaper, and will be eagerly heralded through the country, by that gentleman's new made and dearly beloved friends and allies. The key to the whole position of the gentleman from Geo. is to be found in this single sentence, which we find in the speech: "*I did not intend* to support Gen. Scott, IN ANY EVENT." After that declaration he might have saved himself the trouble of making his speech. He long ago determined to *bolt* from the Whig party, and all the elaborate wire drawings of the speech and the quibblings of the manifesto, are after thoughts to excuse his desertion from his party and his cause.

Alex. Gaz.

The First Application of a Popular Epithet.—The Democrats have taken into much favor the epithet of "Fuss and Feathers," as applied to Gen. Scott, and the origin of the phrase has since become a matter of grave inquiry among the learned political philologists. It is generally supposed to have quite a recent origin, like the "hasty plate of soup;" but if the Covington (Ky.) Journal, a Whig paper, is to be relied upon in the matter, the phrase is as old as Scott's military fame. The Journal says:

"The epithet "Fuss and Feathers," was first applied to Scott at Lundy's Lane, by the British. The tall hero went into the fight with a very large plume, and was so active and earnest in hurrying on and encouraging his men—first at one point, then away to another—that the enemy thought he was a little *fussy*. Scott, with his tall form, large plume and dashing gallantry, was a conspicuous mark for the bullets of the British. He had two horses killed under him, was shot in the side, afterwards in the shoulder, and finally had his favorite feather shot off. After that the British called him Fuss and Feathers."

Thus the Democrats have to seek, in the outpouring of the chagrin of a defeated enemy, an ill-natured nickname for the gallant and successful defender of his country.

Senator Badger and family, of North Carolina, passed through Charlestown, Va. on Wednesday, *en route* for the Shannondale Springs.

At the Whig ratification meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., on Monday evening week, three soldiers, *two of whom are Democrats*, who had served with Gen. Scott in Mexico, made excellent speeches, and avowed their determination to vote for their old commander. At the ratification meeting in New York, Lieut. Brown, of the New York Volunteers, who served in Mexico, made a speech, and said "he looked upon Gen. Scott as the chief who alone could lead to victory."

EXTRACT.

"Congress adjourned on the 14th ult: —After a long and bitter contest on the question of Slavery, the Oregon Bill, with the WILMOT PROVISO INCLUDED, and the Missouri Compromise stricken out, was adopted and has become a law."

Raleigh Standard, Aug. 23, 1848.

This is the identical bill for which *David S. Reid* voted!—*Raleigh Register.*

Scott Soup.—Since the nomination, we understand that *soup* has become so nauseous to the locofoco leaders about here, that the bare sight of it will drive them from the table with feelings akin to those to which Gen. Pierce is so subject—*faintness!*—*Ral. Register.*

Mr. Robert M. Smith lately killed a rattlesnake on the plantation of Mr. W. A. Melvin, in Bladen county, measuring 6 feet in length, and 13½ inches in circumference, with twenty-seven rattles and a button.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Laughable Mistake.—The Lexington (Va.) Gazette is responsible for the following:

"*We are Beaten!*"—An amusing, as well as significant, incident occurred in our community on the arrival of the news of the Whig nominations. A zealous Democrat was gratifying himself highly by relating to a crowd of his Whig friends, that he had met with one of the most intelligent Whigs in the county, who, on the announcement of the information that Scott and Graham were the nominees of the Whig Convention, exclaimed "we are beaten." On being pressed to give the name of the Whig who said so, he triumphantly remarked that it was Mr B——. The amusement of the crowd and the mortification of the good Democrat was complete on the announcement of the name. Mr. B—— was known to be one of the strongest Democrats in the country, and had honestly expressed his convictions to his Democratic friend, who was under the impression that he was a Whig, at the time he narrated the incident. We have met with many a good Democrat since the news came here, who, although they did not exclaim "We are beaten," yet looked so.

Who is the Mum Candidate?—This quere has been propounded, and the following briefly-stated facts form an answer, plain and square: It has been sought to make it appear that Gen. Scott was *mum* as to the Compromise test. In answer to this his Castle Garden speech in New York, and all his open declarations before and after the passage of the Compromise acts, stand up in bold denial, and prove to the satisfaction of all intelligent readers that he is a Compromise man, out and out, and desires no secrecy as to his views on the subject.

On the other hand, Gen. Pierce was written to before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention as to his opinions in regard to the Compromise measures. Similar letters were addressed also to all the gentlemen of the Democratic party who had been prominently spoken of in connexion with the nomination for President. All the gentlemen thus interrogated returned prompt and favorable answers, except Gen. Pierce. He did not answer before his nomination, nor has he done so since. "*Who is the Mum Candidate?*" Let plain facts speak for themselves.

Occasionally we meet with instances of demagogues overdoing the matter in trying to legislate exclusively for the "poor man." The humbug of the thing is getting to be transparent, and we have strong hopes that the "vote-yourself-a-farm" scheme now before Congress will get knocked on the head. We have never seen a single one of these projects of pretended benevolence that would stand the test of a rigid impartial scrutiny. They can only be carried by a "hurrah!"—an appeal to the passions and sympathies of the people, rejecting all calm reflection and all sound argument. The Homestead Law of Illinois, which protected the head of every family in the possession of a homestead from execution, to the value of $1,000, was repealed by the called Legislature which has just adjourned. The law had become very unpopular throughout the State, as it hindered the collection of debts. The odium excited against it was similar to that which existed against the old Bankrupt Law. The popular voice imperiously and almost unanimously demanded its repeal and it was promptly effected. It does not require a very long time for the people to ascertain that innovation is not necessarily improvement; and when interested demagogues lead them astray, they speedily retrace their steps.

Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Monday the 12th inst., EMMA, infant child of Mr. Edwin Glover, aged 11 months.

In Brook Haven, Mississippi, on the 12th ult., of Pneumonia, Mr. EDWARD BURK WADDILL, late of this town. Peace to his ashes, and rest to his soul.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.—Steamer Southerner, with goods for J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & co, P D Greece, S J Hinsdale, J W Sandford, Cook & Johnson, J C Thompson, C Black, S T Hawley & son, P P Johnson, J C McNair, W J G, J M & L J Sowell, J. Evans, W Mason, C Banks, J C Hooper.

July 15.—Steamer Rowan with boats Fee Berry and Ready Money in tow with goods for Cook & Taylor, J Harman, T S Lutterloh & co, T J Patrick, L C & L Fox, Hooker & Hays, J W Hooker, M N Leary & co, J Cowles, Bitting & Francis, B Craige, Jenkins & Roberts, M L & R J Holmes, J Kendall, E C Hall, A Watson, Brown, Fraley & co, W Traughton, Lawrence & Troy, H L Myrover & co, J & T Waddill, Leete & Johnson, P P Johnson, C Carver, J Davis, A S Brown, Jones & Strange, J B Troy, P Weir, C Chalmers, P Thurston, J H Blake, J H Hall, C Benbow, B Rose & son, P C Smith.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th July, two mulatto Boys bound to me. One, about 17 years old, by the name of David James Manuel; the other, about 15 years old, by the name of George Washington Manuel. All persons are forewarned not to hire, harbor, or employ them in any way.

I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to me in Sampson county, or their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN SPELL.

July 7, 1852. 7[illegible]

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, the plantation I purchased from Daniel Hackney, in the county of Chatham, known as the St. Lawrence old place, immediately on the road leading from Pittsborough to Ashborough, twelve miles from Pittsborough. The situation is healthy, and the farm considered one of the best for grain in the county. The buildings are good, and in good repair; and the farm is in good condition. The farm contains near Eight Hundred Acres. I will sell it on liberal terms, if the payments are properly secured, and give possession of the farm as the present growing crops are taken off, and of the buildings and premises in the Fall. Any person wishing to purchase this farm, can examine it for themselves, and consult me personally or otherwise as to terms.

ISAAC H. FOUST.

Reed Creek P. O., Randolph Co. [illegible]
May, 1852. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Carolinian's correspondent, "A Democrat," persists in his misrepresentations of the discussion at Lumberton; and runs off at random about proof, reason, conflicting evidence, an impartial jury of the country, &c. Whether one or the other of us is of irreproachable character for veracity has nothing to do with this controversy. "A Democrat" made certain charges against Mr. Kerr—I pronounced them false; (and I here say that there were other untruths in the first article of "a Democrat," which I did not think it necessary to notice.)

Now "a Democrat" knows, or ought to know, that when a charge is made, or any thing is asserted on one side and denied on the other, the burden of proof, as the lawyers call it, is with him who makes the assertion.

"A Democrat" pursues a novel mode of proving a disputed fact. He makes an assertion and draws a conclusion from it; I say the whole is an unfounded falsehood; he repeats the assertion in the very words in which he had before made it, and then with the utmost content and self-complacency, says, "This short extract [an extract from his own contradicted article,] contains a clear and incontrovertible reason to sustain the conclusions arrived at and asserted, and now reasserted and maintained. The proof sustains the allegations." That is cool.

I did not offer to prove any thing, or [illegible] premises admitted or contended for. I intended simply to deny the truth of certain statements, which I thought then, and still think, were so grossly untrue, that to pass them over in silence might be construed into a tacit endorsement of them, and so mislead the public.

As to evidence of low breeding and all that, I acknowledge myself profoundly ignorant of any rule of breeding, politeness, or gentlemanly deportment, which justifies a man in coming out under an assumed name and attempting by low vituperation, bitter party abuse, and glaring misstatements, to defame any person by name, much less a gentleman of high character, who has been chosen by a large portion of the people of North Carolina as their candidate for the highest office within their gift, and condemns him who says these charges are false. I am in the habit of speaking plainly. But I shall restrain myself, and soften my language so as to adapt it to the nice and refined sensibilities of "a Democrat." I shall therefore not say that this is barefaced, brazen, unblushing impudence; but I do say that I consider it the height of assurance in "a Democrat" to talk about good manners.

In conclusion, "a Democrat" has made his statements—I have made mine. If what I have said is untrue, I must bear the reproach which such a course deserves. No good can come of a controversy in which facts are asserted on one side only to be denied on the other. I have no more to say, except this, that unless "a Democrat" changes his manner of conducting the argument, I here bid him a final farewell. T.

July 12, 1852.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL SCOTT.

That General Scott was not the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina, there can be no doubt; and that a goodly number of the good Whigs of the old North State have in some degree been rather hasty in expressing their opinions, is equally true. North Carolina was unanimous for Fillmore and Graham. And why?—Simply because they were well tried, sterling Whigs and patriots. Yes, because in them were to be found a perfect "embodiment" of "Whig principles." Those Whig principles had been carried into effect by them, and the effect was a most salutary one to the Nation and to our State. The Whigs of North Carolina occasionally wander a short distance from the old beaten [illegible] side track, yet a little reflection never fails to bring them back.

As a party, we have ever been contending for principles, and not for men. Such being the case, Gen. Scott must necessarily receive the support of every true Whig. And why? Because he has ever contended for the very same principles which we so dearly cherish. He now unqualifiedly pledges himself to promote those principles—unhesitatingly acknowledges his willingness to carry out the great principles carried out by Mr. Fillmore. We are all satisfied of his ability to carry them into effect. The only question arising then is simply this, Do we wish to see our principles sustained? If so, our only method is to support men who will sustain them. What is the objection to Gen. Scott? Unlike Pierce, we all *know* him. He has been in public life for at least forty-five years. Has he proven himself unfaithful in his many services rendered to his country? In 1814 Congress did not suppose that he had acted in bad faith. What did Madison, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk think of his course? And what then is the objection? Why, on the part of the Whigs, the most serious objection to him is that *they preferred Fillmore;* on the part of the Locos the accusation is made that he is supported by *one Seward.* How does that matter stand? Gen. Scott has endorsed all the sentiments as laid down in the Whig National platform. If Seward endorses the same sentiments, why so far as that is concerned, they agree. But they tell us "Gen. Scott will violate his pledge." He was cautious in making that pledge; his pledge was not belched out at a dinner party. His past life will prove what amount of reliance is to be placed on a pledge made by him. We have nothing to fear on this score. Let us all then, as true Whigs, rally to the support of our principles. Let us elect Gen. Winfield Scott, and that by no diminished majority. Whigs of North Carolina, recollect that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet." Our principles carried out under Scott's administration will be just as glorious as under Fillmore's. Elect him and the charm will not be broken for four years to come.

Don't object to him on the ground of availability. Although Frank Pierce was nominated on the ground of his "available obscurity," and although hundreds and thousands of honest democrats who expected to vote for Cass or Buchanan were compelled to inquire "who is Frank Pierce?" yet when they were told that he was a *second Polk—a picked up man—they asked no further questions* for conscience' sake. Whig availability will avail much in promoting the general welfare of our country. Save us from Locofoco availability! This kind of availability once *poked* us into a serious war, and we may yet be *Pierced* through with many more infirmities. But Locos can say nothing on the ground of availability. What has become of their old champions? Were their principles too well known?

Lay on Macduff. We are ready for the contest. The General who so gallantly fought the stump, and the General who couldn't balance himself in his saddle, will share the same fate.

A NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At an enthusiastic Ratification Meeting, held by the Whigs of Robeson county, at Lumberton, on Saturday the 10th instant, on motion of T. J. Morisey, Esq., Dr. E. McQueen was appointed Chairman; and on motion of Dr. J. McKay Alford, Col. John A. Rowland and W. B. Blake were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Col. N. A. McLean, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. When the following gentlemen were appointed, to-wit: T. J. Morisey, Esq., D. W. Rogers, Esq., and Dr. J. McKay Alford, who, after retiring a few moments, reported the following:

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of Robeson County approve the Platform of principles adopted by the National Whig Convention; honestly believing that it expresses the true conservative doctrines, promotive of the best interest and happiness of our glorious Union.

2. Resolved, That the Whigs of Robeson county respond to the nominations of the Whig Baltimore Convention, and pledge themselves to the support of Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

3. Resolved, That the Whigs of Robeson county are proud of their champions; and they can and will use every honest effort to secure their election.

4. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of this Congressional District to hold a Convention in the Town of Wilmington, to select an Elector; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to said Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: T. J. Morisey, Esq., Eli Bramble, D. W. Rogers, Dr. J. McKay Alford, Col. N. A. McLean, Absalom Davis, A. S. McMillan, Wm. Davis, Col. J. A. Rowland, B. Grist, Enoch Ward, Willis P. Moore, A. S. McNair, W. B. Blake, Dr. M. E. McNeill, J. T. Crawley, R. E. Troy, Edward Lewis, W. W. Gunn, and D. Gunn.

While the above resolutions were pending, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Col. N. A. McLean and T. J. Morisey, Esq.

The resolutions being unanimously adopted, a motion was made that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

E. McQUEEN, Ch'n.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, } Sec'ys.
W. B. BLAKE, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the citizens of the town of Clinton was held according to public call at the Court House, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 11th of July 1852.

On motion of A. B. Chesnutt, Esq., Dr. William McKoy was called to the Chair, and Robt. A. Moseley appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to express in a suitable manner the respect our citizens, without distinction of party, entertain for the character of Henry Clay, and profound and lasting sorrow they feel at his death.

On motion of A. E. McKoy, Esq., a Committee of seven was appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, and to select a suitable gentleman to deliver an eulogium upon the life of Henry Clay.

The following gentlemen composed the Committee, viz: Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Dr. W. G. Micks, Dr. R. Stith, Isaac Boykin, Esq., A. Johnson, Esq., J. R. Beaman, Esq., R. B. Morisey, Esq.—who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of Henry Clay is a national calamity: that we join our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the land in their condolence for the loss of one whose station on earth cannot be filled; who, while he lived, had few if any equals and no superior.

Resolved, That our hearts will still cling to and ever revere the memory of him whose whole life has been spent in the promotion of the best interests of his and our own country, and of him who more than once, Cincinnatus-like, has stepped forward, with eloquence and ability that knew no equal, to save his country from the hand of the destroyer: That in his loss the Senate of the United States loses one of its ablest members, its wisest councillors, its noblest patriots; and our whole country a preserver and greatest benefactor.

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss as irreparable, we feel that as a nation we have just cause to be peculiarly grateful to Divine Providence, that his services have been so long spared to us; and that a history so bright and spotless as his, which no time can blot out or erase, has been left to stimulate the youth of America to persevere and push onward with untiring zeal in the great works of patriotism and political liberty.

A. A. McKoy, Esq. was selected by the Committee to deliver an Addresss in Clinton, on Monday the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion of J. R. Beaman, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and request other papers to copy the same. Also, a copy of the proceedings to be sent to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM McKOY, Ch'n.

ROBT. A. MOSELEY, Sec'y.

Early in the Field.—The National Democrat nominates Commodore Stockton for President, as the *successor* of Franklin Pierce. If the Commodore waits for that time, he may rely upon things never to happen. A good many fours years ago were nominated as *successors* to Gen. Cass.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw (S. C.) has declared a dividend of seven dollars per share for the last six months.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

We received a short time ago, from a gentleman in Maryland, a letter of inquiry respecting Gen. Scott's religious opinions—that is, of what church he was a member or professed to be attached to—and stating as a reason for the inquiry that certain reported incidents in Gen. Scott's career in Mexico had led to the impression that he was a Roman Catholic. Regarding it ourselves as of less consequence what a man's religious faith is, so "his life is in the right," and not doubting that an honest Catholic would make as good a President as an honest man of any other persuasion, yet we answered our correspondent, as in truth we were obliged to do, that Gen. Scott was brought up in, and has continued all his life to be attached to, the Protestant Episcopal Church, or, as we used to call it in Virginia, the "Church of England," and was in fact a vestry-man of that church in this city when he was ordered away to Mexico. Perceiving since that answer was dispatched, that a controversy has arisen amongst sundry papers in the North on the question of "Gen. Scott's religion," we have concluded that it might not be deemed impertinent in us to make this public reference to the correspondence alluded to above.

We have, however, another motive for recurring to the subject. The letter from Maryland led us to an inquiry into the nature of the transactions in Mexico to which it referred, and the result has been the discovery of certain military orders of Gen. Scott while occupying the city of Mexico, which, in our judgment, reflect so much credit on the wisdom, prudence, discretion, and humanity of that illustrious commander that we think it due to him to lay them before our readers. Few persons, we apprehend, can appreciate the responsibilities, the anxieties, and the multiplicity of duties which environ the commander of a victorious army in a foreign country, the captor of a rich and populous city, and having no guide or check but his own discretion, unless indeed, as was most fortunately the case with Gen. Scott, his own humanity. This brief allusion to the awfully responsible position of Gen. Scott, after he had fought his way into the great capital of Mexico, will suggest to the reader the nature and variety of cases every hour appealing to his sole discretion, and demanding instant and stern decision. We almost think that the lustre of his generalship was dimmed by the civic virtues which he displayed in circumstances so trying.

From a general order, issued on the 17th September, 1847, embracing a great many particulars, to meet all probable exigencies, we extract the following passages:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO, Sept. 17, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 287.

1. It is still to be apprehended that many grave offences not provided for in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, may be again committed by or upon individuals of those armies in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to offences any one of which, if committed within the United States or their organized Territories, would of course be tried and severely punished by the ordinary or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either; malicious stabbing or maiming; malicious assault and battery, robbery, theft, the wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries, or other religious edifices and fixtures; the interruption of religious ceremonies, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property, are such offences.

3. The good of the service, the honor of the United States, and the interests of humanity imperiously demand that every crime enumerated above should be severely punished.

4. But the written code, as above, commonly called the *Rules and Articles of War,* does not provide for the punishment of *one* of those crimes, even when committed by individuals of the army upon the persons or property of other individuals of the same, except in the very restricted case in the 9th of those articles; nor for like outrages, committed by the same class of individuals, upon the persons or property of a hostile country, except very partially, in the 51st, 52d, and 55th articles; and the same code is absolutely silent as to all injuries which may be inflicted upon individuals of the army, or their property, against the laws of war, by individuals of a hostile country.

6. For all the offences, therefore, enumerated in the second paragraph above, which may be committed abroad, in, by or upon the army, a supplemental code is absolutely needed.

7. That *unwritten* code is *Martial Law,* as an addition to the *written* military code, prescribed by Congress in the rules and articles of war; and which unwritten code all armies in hostile countries, are forced to adopt, not only for their own safety, but for the protection of the unoffending inhabitants and their property, about the theatres of military operations, against injuries on the part of the army, contrary to the laws of war.

8. From the same supreme necessity, martial law is hereby declared as a supplemental code, in and about all cities, towns, camps, posts, hospitals, and other places which may be occupied by any part of the forces of the United States in Mexico, and in and about all columns, escorts, convoys, guards, and detachments of the said forces, while engaged in prosecuting the existing war in and against the said Republic, and while remaining within the same.

9. Accordingly, every crime enumerated in paragraph No. 2, above, whether committed—1. By any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveller therein, upon the person or property of any individual of the United States forces, retainer, or follower of the same; 2. By any individual of the said forces, retainer, or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner, or traveller therein; or 3. By any individual of the said forces, retainer, or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any other individual of the said forces, retainer, or follower of the same, shall be duly tried and punished under the said supplemental code.

10. For this purpose, it is ordered that all offenders in the matters aforesaid shall be promptly seized, confined, and reported for trial before *Military Commissions,* to be duly appointed, [then given.]

13. The administration of justice, both in civil and criminal matters, through the ordinary courts of the country, shall nowhere, and in no degree, be interrupted by any officer or soldier of the American forces, except—1. In cases to which an officer, soldier, agent, servant, or follower of the American army may be a party; and, 2. In *political* cases; that is, prosecutions against other individuals on the allegations that they have given friendly information, aid, or assistance to the American forces.

14. For the ease and safety of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a Mexican police shall be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

15. This splendid capital, its churches and religious worship; its convents and monasteries; its inhabitants and property, are, moreover, placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing protection, a contribution of $150,000 is imposed on this capital, to be paid in four weekly instalments of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars each, beginning on Monday next, the 20th instant, and terminating on Monday, the 11th of October.

17. The Ayuntamiento, or Corporate Authority of the city, is specially charged with the collection and payment of the several instalments.

18. Of the whole contribution to be paid over to this army, twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the purchase of *extra* comforts for the wounded and sick in hospital; ninety thousand dollars to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army; and forty thousand dollars reserved for other necessary military purposes.

By command of Major General Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The above will afford some idea to the reader of the multitude and importance of the duties which the General of the Army was called upon to perform in the City of Mexico, and the legal ability which he displayed as magistrate and legislator, as well as military leader. Well was it said in the toasts at a public dinner at Albany, at which Gov. Marcy presided, (though long before the Mexican war,) that "Winfield Scott was not less the scholar than the soldier, whose pen and sword have been wielded with equal skill in the defence of his country; the Soldier who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirement, has never in a single instance transcended its limits."

The following extract from General Order No. 297 is, we presume, what gave rise to the surmises about General Scott's Catholicism. If it fail to establish his claim to be a follower of that ancient faith, it will at least evince all candid inquirers into his character that he possesses a catholic and truly Christian spirit:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 297.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
MEXICO, September 21, 1847.

1. Here, as in all Roman Catholic countries, there are frequent religious processions, in the streets as well as in churches; such as *the elevation of the Host,* the *viaticum,* funerals, &c.

2. The interruption of such processions has already been prohibited* in orders; and, as no civilized person will ever wantonly do any act to hurt the religious feelings of others, it is earnestly requested of all Protestant Americans either to keep out of the way or to pay to the Catholic religion and its ceremonies every decent mark of respect and deference.

3. In the case of the *viaticum,* (visits of consolation to the sick and dying,) commanders of corps are requested, when called upon, to allow two Roman Catholic soldiers to perform the usual functions on such occasions.

By command of Major General Scott:
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

* The prohibitions alluded to: "The wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries, or other religious edifices and fixtures, and the interruption of religious ceremonies." Martial law order, *first published at Tampico, February 19, 1847, and republished City of Mexico, September 17,* 1847. Gen. S. gave no other order on the subject of religion.

The Enquirer, to prove General Scott's unfitness for the Presidency, says, "he has a hasty, arbitrary temper—an imperious self-will, impatient of all opposition—overweening confidence in his own judgment and inordinate ambition."

This, if true even in part, is a very effectual refutation of the falsehood advanced by Locofocos and *insinuated* by Senator Douglas, that Gen. Scott is a puppet in the hands of Seward. "Arbitrary temper and imperious self-will" are incompatible with puppetism! The two characteristics cannot subsist together. They are irreconcilable falsehoods, which, like two negatives in English, destroy one another.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Man is Known by his Friends.—So says the Southern Democratic Journal and hence they own General Scott can't be trusted by the South. But a Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that Hon. John P. Hale, to whom the nomination of the Pittsburg (Free Soil) Convention will first be offered, will probably decline, among other reasons, "on account of his friendly relations with General Pierce." Dorr, the rebel chief of Rhode Island, is also known to be an intimate friend of Pierce, that gentleman having called upon Dorr, as soon as he arrived in Rhode Island. Does this prove that Hale is to be Secretary of State and Dorr Secretary of War?

Frank Pierce is daily gaining strength.
Columbia Democrat.

Let us know when he gets well enough to keep his saddle.—*Wash. Telegraph.*

A fellow having a spite at a sausage maker, rushed into his shop when crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat upon the counter, said; "that makes nineteen—we'll settle when you're not so busy," and made his exit. He was, of course, soon followed by the sausage amateurs, empty handed.

This is the sort of game the Locofocos are playing. They bring Seward in every now and then and flout him in the faces of Whigs, hoping to frighten some of them from the support of Scott.

THE CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The following, which we take from the Philadelphia North American, was written by a gentleman now in the House of Representatives, who was Mr. Graham's classmate in college, and formerly served with him in the State Legislature. It may be relied upon as perfectly authentic, and both in style and sentiment, is a worthy tribute to one of the worthiest Whigs in the Union.—*Courier.*

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of the Navy and nominee of the Whig party for the Vice Presidency, is a native of Lincoln county, in that State, and was born in the year 1804. His father, the late General Joseph Graham, was born in the county of Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1759, of parents who had emigrated from the North of Ireland, though of Scottish origin; thence, by the removal of a widowed mother, he was transferred in early childhood to the vicinity of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina. Here he grew to man's estate, and received such education as the country could then afford, at an academy in Charlotte, called Queen's College. He was there the associate of Jackson, Adair, and many others, who subsequently became distinguished in the history of the country.—When a youth about fifteen years of age, he was present at the famous "Declaration of Independence," on the 20th of May, 1775, by the people of Mecklenburg; and late in life furnishing his testimony in relation to that event, when its authenticity was called in question; and this certificate will be found appended to the published accounts of that remarkable occurrence, so honorable to the patriotism and valor of the people of that country. With two elder brothers, he entered the Revolutionary Army at an early age, and served several campaigns in the Carolinas and Georgia, in which he rose to the rank of a Major of Cavalry. In a sharp action on the occasion of the entrance of the British army under Lord Cornwallis into Charlotte, in September, 1780, Major Graham, commanding a corps of cavalry under Colonel Davie, was cut down, wounded, and left for dead, a short distance from that village. Recovering from his wounds, he participated actively in the campaign of 1781, and continued in the service until the end of the war. After its close he filled many important public trusts, and was for many years a member of the State Legislature, and of both the Conventions which deliberated in the adoption of the Federal Constitution by North Carolina. In the war of 1812, holding the appointment of Brigadier General of Militia, he volunteered his services, and commanded a brigade called out from North and South Carolina against the Creek Indians, and joined the army of General Jackson, soon after the battle of the Horse Shoe, in time to receive the submission of that powerful tribe. He died in 1836, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, beloved, honored and respected by the people of the good old Whig State of North Carolina.

William Alexander Graham, his youngest son, was educated in his native State. After the usual course of preparatory instruction, he entered the University of N. Carolina, and was graduated with the highest distinction in a class of unusual merit. His professional studies in preparation for the bar were pursued in the office of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and one of the ablest lawyers of America. He commenced the practice of the law thoroughly prepared, and fixing his residence at Hillsborough, in Orange county, soon attained the highest distinction in his profession, and was eminently successful as an advocate. Mr. Graham always had a right appreciation of the character of his profession and its noble aims. Pure in heart himself, benevolent in disposition, and generous in all his impulses, he early became the friend of the poor and unfortunate. The oppressor and wrong-doer found no advocate in him; but he was always ready to give his aid to the widow and orphan, without fee or reward; and his happiest efforts in his profession were made in their cause. In him are happily blended the graces of the Christian gentleman and the virtues of the pure and upright man. All who know him love him for these qualities of the heart, which eminently distinguish him, and which obviously manifest themselves, even upon a slight acquaintance. Accustomed from earliest recollection to look upon the wounds on his father's face, received in the battles of independence, and to listen at the fireside to the legends of the Revolution, he had more than ordinary incentives to take part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina in 1833, and was continued, by successive elections, down to 1840. At the session of 1838, he was chosen the Speaker of the lower House, the duties of which office he discharged with great abilty and impartiality, in which station he remained until 1840, when he was promoted to the Senate of the United States. During the seven years he was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina he acted a conspicuous part. The consideration of questions of currency and finance, arising out of the expiration of the charters of the first Banks of the State; the adoption of a system of internal improvements adequate to its wants and exigencies; the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution, with a view, principally, to equalize representation; a revision of the whole body of the local statute laws; the establishment of a system of common schools, with many other subjects of great importance, came under the consideration of the General Assembly of the State during this period.—On all these subjects he was regarded by all parties as one of the ablest and most influential members, and rendered essential service, as is now being both seen and felt, in the improvements of the State and the adoption of the policy which he enforced and advocated with so much ability and enlarged patriotism. A decided Whig in political opinion, he deprecated the too frequent introduction of Federal politics into the Legislature to the neglect of its appropriate functions. At the session of 1834, when resolutions were introduced to instruct Mr. Mangum to vote for expunging the Journal of the Senate, Mr. Graham greatly distinguished himself by a speech in opposition to them, which was much admired and commended for the eminent ability and soundness of its views, and the great constitutional learning which it evinced. Taking his seat in the Senate of the United States in December 1840, the youngest member of that body, in which were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Wright, and others, Mr. Graham deferred to the superior age of his associates, and participated but little in its general discussions. We find, however, in the reports of that day, a speech by him on the financial policy of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, and another in favor of the bill directing the several States to be divided into districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives—both of which are highly creditable and able exhibitions of Parliamentary reasoning, and replete with sound conservative Whig sentiments. Having much experience as a presiding officer, he filled the chair of the Senate as the substitute of Mr. Southard, the President, (then in his last illness,) during a considerable part of the session of 1841, with great acceptability to that body. Occupying the laborious post of Chairman of the Committee on Claims in the 27th Congress, he participated but little in the general debates; but he had the entire confidence and respect of the Senate in the business committed to his charge; and Governor Wright of New York, and Judge Woodbury of New Hampshire, who served under him on that committee, took occasion, after his retirement from the Senate, to refer to his decisions, and publicly to attest their confidence in his ability and impartiality.

The Democratic party having elected a majority of members to the Legislature of North Carolina in 1842, for the first time in many years, Mr. Graham was not reelected, and retired from the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1843. Resuming the practice of the law with his usual energy and eminent success, he had but renewed his relations with his old friends and clients when, to redeem the State from Democratic rule and ascendancy, and to aid in securing her vote for Mr. Clay, he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for the office of Governor of the State. In 1844, he was elected the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, by a very large majority of the votes of the people, and was re-elected to the same office in 1846, from which he retired on the first of January, 1849, being no longer constitutionally eligible. Returning again to his profession, he was, in a few months thereafter, offered by President Taylor the mission to Spain, which, for reasons of a domestic and personal nature, he promptly declined. [illegible] the death of General Taylor, he was appointed by President Fillmore, who was a member of the House of Representatives during Mr. Graham's service in the Senate, the head of the Navy Department; a station which he has occupied for two years with great usefulness and eminent ability and advantage to the country, and much honor and credit to himself. At the late National Whig Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 16th instant, Mr. Graham was nominated with almost unexampled unanimity, the candidate of that great party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. A purer man, an abler statesman, a more honest and devoted patriot, could not have been selected to fill the second great office of our Government; and such the people of the United States will find him to be, the more they inquire and become acquainted with him. At the South, where he is best known, his name is a tower of strength to his party, and every where throughout this broad Union, where virtue, integrity, honesty, ability, fidelity and devoted patriotism are appreciated and esteemed, will he be honored, beloved and respected, as his pure and spotless life and eminent worth and ability are made familiar to his admiring and discerning countrymen.

LETTER OF A TRUE WHIG.

About the time of meeting of the Whig National Convention in 1848 the Hon. Truman Smith wrote to Gen. Scott stating that either Henry Clay, Mr. Webster, Judge McLean, Gen. Taylor, or Gen. Scott would probably be nominated for the Presidency; and inquiring, among other things, whether, in case Gen. Taylor should be nominated, he (Gen. Scott) would support him. Here is the reply:

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the honor of your letter of this date. I admit and feel all the force of the public views you have laid before me.

Until within a few days I had not supposed that my name was at all likely to be brought before the Whig National Convention, now soon to meet in Philadelphia to select a candidate of the party for the President of the United States.

Whether I receive votes or not in that enlightened body for the high distinction in question, I shall, as a Whig, feel myself under every obligation that can bind a citizen to his country, and give to the *nominee*—whether he be one or the other of the four distinguished names with which mine is associated by you—all the moral influence and support it may be in my power rightfully to exert; and I ought not to doubt that all Whigs will be equally patriotic and earnest in the same good cause.

Reciprocating the personal friendship with which you honor me, I remain my, dear sir, faithfully yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

We have finally found out who that much talked of individual, the "oldest inhabitant," is. An elderly chap, speaking of his great knowledge of the western country, the other day, said he had "known the Mississippi river ever since it was a small creek!" He's the man.

When a man now-a-days wishes to communicate that a daughter has been added to the family, he says that his domestic affairs have reached a *cry sis.*

It is remarked by the New York Times that the immense progress of road building in this country, is having a sensible effect on the price of foreign rails. They have, of late, been rapidly advancing, until the last steamer brings quotations of £2 17s. 6d. to £6 sterling, free on shipboard in Wales, and many contracts ahead at these rates were declined.

The proprietors of the Galt House yesterday received an invoice of a shipment of 700,000 tooth picks from Rio Janeiro.
Louisville Courier.

It is reported that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria at Groswardein, near Pesth. The assassin missed his aim and blew out his own brains.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

☞ *Tickets for JOHN KERR [illegible] Governor, may be had at this [illegible] cents per 1000, to those [illegible] for them, or gratis.*

A STARTLING EXPOSURE!
Gen. Pierce's Home Sentiments on the subject of Slavery and the Fugitive Law!!

We copy the following from the [illegible] ington Republic, of Tuesday [illegible] shows that there was an [illegible] sides his failure to answer [illegible] Scott's letter, why Gen. [illegible] ceptable to the Freesoilers [illegible]

We will not detain our readers [illegible] the comments of the Republic [illegible] so far as necessary to explain [illegible] "two reports of what [illegible] said on the 2d of January [illegible] ing of his Democratic friends [illegible] of New Boston, New Hampshire [illegible] first report we copy from the [illegible] *Democrat,* a journal published [illegible] New Hampshire, the [illegible] Pierce. *Its correctness [illegible] questioned.* The second [illegible] letter from one of his [illegible] the day after the speech was [illegible] published in the Manchester [illegible] *mocrat* of the 8th of January [illegible] which is before us. It will [illegible] the two reports substantially [illegible]

From the Independent Democrat [illegible]
Concord, N. Hampshire [illegible]

At a meeting appointed [illegible] Centre on Friday afternoon [illegible] by General Franklin Pierce [illegible] the citizens of that town [illegible] difficulties between himself [illegible] of the Democrats of that town [illegible] pied the hour of his [illegible] tary character. He expatiated [illegible] stance of his faintings [illegible] "with the exception of a [illegible] he had led his command [illegible] every battle."

After this, he commenced [illegible] on the Fugitive Slave law. [illegible] it differed in no important [illegible] the law of 1793. A clergyman [illegible] present said, that as the [illegible] been given, he would like to [illegible] quiry: "Do you regard the [illegible] Fugitive Slave Law as [illegible] common law?"

Gen. Pierce immediately [illegible] *must answer the question, I [illegible] not. I have been asked if I [illegible] gitive Slave law. I answered [illegible] ed it. I have the most [illegible] the giving up of a slave; the [illegible] to humanity.*

Here Mr. Foss inquired, "[illegible] opposed to right as well as [illegible] General Pierce replied: "Yes, [illegible] to *moral* right."

The above is the substance [illegible] Pierce's remarks upon the Fugitive [illegible] Law. The quotation marks [illegible] very language used by the [illegible] taken down at the time it was [illegible]

The second article copied by the [illegible] public is very long, giving an [illegible] the manner of getting up the [illegible] of the speech of a Mr. Ayer [illegible] that of Gen. Pierce: of a great [illegible] Pierce said about merely [illegible] omit all that, the pieces [illegible] by * * *

From the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat [illegible] uary 8, 1852

GEN. PIERCE IN NEW BOSTON.

NEW BOSTON, January 3, 18[illegible]

MR. EDITOR: * * * *

The General then proceeded to [illegible] his father and mother as riding [illegible] over rough roads, and of the great [illegible] provements that have been made [illegible] few years. *He referred to the [illegible] tion of the country, and in a [illegible] of thought recognised the higher [illegible] "that power above all constitut[illegible] position here was so unequivocal [illegible] Rev. Mr. Foss, formerly a [illegible] this town, could but assent [illegible] ciently "fanatical" to satisfy [illegible] tra abolitionist.*

Gen. P. now proceeded to speak [illegible] another topic which he is very apt [illegible] upon on all occasions, not even [illegible] his efforts at the bar—viz. his own [illegible] in the Mexican war. Most of those [illegible] had returned from that war had [illegible] ter than he had. There had been [illegible] foolish lies in regard to his bravery [illegible] Goodale's paper was full of false [illegible] ations upon this point. With a single [illegible] ception, he "had led his command in [illegible] blaze of every battle!"

The information was precisely what was needed. No official account [illegible] been rendered of these deeds of bravery [illegible] we might remain in ignorance of them [illegible] General Pierce had not imparted the [illegible] ed information. There certainly are [illegible] facts in the General's history that [illegible] not often occurred to the great captains [illegible] of either ancient or modern times!

"He fought and fell
But lived to tell!"

The speaker now took up the subject [illegible] slavery. He said it was the greatest [illegible] ble of the country and it was so [illegible] by Washington. As for himself [illegible] saw a human being in bondage [illegible] feeling his heart revolt at it. Slavery [illegible] contrary to the Constitution in some [illegible] spects—a moral blot upon the character [illegible] the nation. He referred to the great [illegible] in which the Union had been placed [illegible] Some, and among them, Rhett of South Carolina, openly avowed disunion [illegible] John P. Hale had so far joined [illegible] movement as to crack his jokes with [illegible] and other secessionists. For himself [illegible] was in great distress when he heard [illegible] the Compromise measures had failed [illegible]

[illegible] and told the people he [illegible] if the Union was to be dissolved it must, if the Compromise did not save it!

[illegible] then introduced Mr. Webster [illegible] of his audience. He [illegible] with going for Webster, [illegible] had always been opposed [illegible] his father at one time [illegible] office of sheriff by [illegible] with others he received [illegible] with Mr. Webster at [illegible]. His father often used to entertain [illegible] dinner. Much had been [illegible] what he said on that occasion [illegible] what I did say," said [illegible] Mr. Webster, we never [illegible] and we never may again [illegible] the Compromise [illegible] make the most of it." [illegible] there had been much [illegible] matter; but omitted to [illegible] Post, or its correspondent [illegible] at the dinner. [illegible] He declared that [illegible] Mr. Clay were sincere in [illegible] the Union. Mr. Clay [illegible] had been as sincere [illegible] in the part he [illegible] measures, he [illegible] Judge what [illegible] approval, "Well [illegible] servant." [illegible] explanations in regard [illegible] and announcing the [illegible] "my own [illegible] stood to [illegible] battle," the General [illegible] Compromise measures, [illegible] North got the kernel and [illegible]. He repeated what [illegible] "that the [illegible] law, about which so [illegible] 1793, under [illegible] nearly sixty years." [illegible] that without interfering, he wished to make an [illegible] particular difference, why [illegible] pass the present law? [illegible] that the old law could [illegible] its execution [illegible]. He also said [illegible] was not fully understood [illegible] of 1793, as based partly on [illegible] law.

[illegible] "Was either the law [illegible] at law, founded in any [illegible] common law?"

[illegible] "I can't go into a disquisition [illegible] common law."

[illegible] was then made, "Do you [illegible] of the Fugitive Slave [illegible] with common law?"

[illegible] "WELL, IF I MUST ANSWER [illegible] I HAVE BEEN ASKED [illegible] THIS FUGITIVE SLAVE [illegible] ANSWERED, NO. I HAVE A [illegible] FEELING AT THE GIVING UP [illegible] THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW [illegible] TO HUMANITY. [Here some [illegible] WHICH IS NOT OPPOSED TO [illegible] YES, IT IS OPPOSED TO MORAL [illegible]. But our fathers made the compromise [illegible] we must fulfil it. I say nothing [illegible] morality of it, nothing of the right [illegible]

* * * * *

[illegible] FASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

[illegible] is the man for whom some [illegible] Whigs profess an intention to [illegible] Gen. Scott is not sound [illegible] was doubtless well enough [illegible] Van Burens, Halletts, Rantouls, [illegible] leaders of the abolition [illegible] no scruple in going for [illegible] whilst the [illegible] not a solitary Southern [illegible] either of these New [illegible] papers which gave [illegible] speech. [illegible] the accuracy of [illegible] given by these two [illegible] at the time. The Washington [illegible] raves madly at the [illegible] no such pretence. [illegible] are "infamous."— [illegible] They may for [illegible] the Union itself. [illegible] abolition papers. Of [illegible] except that if [illegible] that they should [illegible] Gen. Pierce [illegible] sentiments so [illegible] their own. The [illegible]

[illegible] in the general— [illegible] false in every aspect [illegible] discussed—false from [illegible] ending—we have the [illegible] who know Gen. Pierce [illegible] who know of the [illegible] and who declare [illegible] as that attributed to [illegible] lips at any time, on [illegible] his first entrance into [illegible] to this hour." [illegible] us that this is going it [illegible] These men know Gen. [illegible] and therefore they are [illegible] he never said any such [illegible] of the speech," (they [illegible] it, and therefore they [illegible] no such thing! Not only [illegible] ready to swear that he [illegible] thing of the kind at any [illegible] last twenty-odd years!!— [illegible] in a Court of Justice [illegible] any such willing witness [illegible] the slightest credence [illegible] too much!—to what [illegible] know, unless they [illegible] every moment [illegible] which we take it is not [illegible]

[illegible] The Union does [illegible] any body denied the [illegible] Locofoco accounts of [illegible] the Republic copied them [illegible] the North, in New Hampshire [illegible] to have been denied and [illegible]. And that at the time, [illegible] when their publication [illegible] Pierce as a candidate for [illegible] showing Southern people [illegible] votes he cannot be e- [illegible] character is. [illegible] what friend of the South, [illegible] Whig or Loco, will [illegible] Pierce. Every such man will be recreant to the rights, the interests, and the safety of the South.

It is remarkable that the Union, in its various notices of this astounding development, has never once mentioned the *names* of the New Hampshire papers in which it appeared. It speaks of them as "two abolition papers of New Hampshire." Why is this? The reason is manifest, when the names are seen: The Independent *Democrat*, published in Gen. Pierce's own town, and the Manchester *Democrat*. And we learn from the Republic that they are now supporting Gen. Pierce's election!

The Washington Union speaks of the Republic "copying from two abolition papers in New Hampshire, certain letters purporting to have been printed in January last, containing extracts from a speech of Gen. Pierce, in which he is charged with having taken ground against the principles of the fugitive slave law."

This shows the desperate straits into which that exposure has thrown the Union. By using the phrase, "*purporting* to have been printed in January last," it *insinuates* a doubt, which it dares not affirm, of the fact of any such publications having been made.

ONLY TWO WEEKS!

Whigs of North Carolina! on next Thursday fortnight, viz: on the 5th of August, will take place an Election in which you are as deeply interested as in any one that has occurred within our memory. Bring back the ship of State to its proper haven! You can, and you ought! Elect JOHN KERR, who is sacrificing his time, his means, and his health, for your good and the good of his country. The office he seeks is honorable, to be sure, but it has little or no power or patronage, and necessarily obliges its occupant to spend twice as much as its salary. It is for no selfish end, therefore, that he seeks it. It is because *you* have required it of him, and because he is a Patriot, ready to undertake whatever his friends and his country call upon him to do. Will you, under these circumstances, do *him* the injustice to stay away from the polls, or to lack in any fair and honorable means to elect him? Surely not. You cannot be content to have our State administration remain Locofoco. Rally to its support, then. Show your admiration of a true man and patriot, not less than your detestation of the vile falsehoods by which it is attempted to blacken his character and defeat his election.

Take care to elect a Whig Legislature, for on that depends a Whig U. S. Senator, a fair apportionment of Congressional Districts for ten years, and of Senatorial Districts for twenty years.

Rally to the polls! Do your duty, fully, from this day till the sun sets on a victorious banner on the 5th of August.

WHIG CANDIDATES.—Angus R. Kelly, Esq. for Senator in Moore and Montgomery; Dr. Hector Turner for Commoner in Moore; and S. V. Simons and P. C. Sanders for Commoner in Montgomery. Capt. Zebedee Rush declined a re-election.

In Anson county, Purdie Richardson Esq. is a candidate for re-election, to the Senate, and is opposed by John R. Barber Esq., and Col. B. J. Dunlap, A. J. Dargan, Cary Tolson, and Grove W. May, Esqs., all Whigs, for the Commons.

Dr. John H. Hill has withdrawn as a candidate for the Commons in Brunswick county, and a Convention is to be held this day to select a candidate.

The Funeral Ceremonies in honor of Mr. Clay on Friday last, were solemn and imposing. A numerous Procession, of Military, Masons, and citizens, was marshalled by Col. A. S. Brown, and his assistants, Majors O'Hanlon and Hall, and Mr. E. L. Pemberton. Minute guns were fired, the bells tolled, and flags and buildings were draped in mourning. A large audience was assembled at the Methodist Church, to whom E. L. Winslow, Esq., delivered an able, interesting, and eloquent Eulogy on the life, character, and death of the great Statesman. We have too little space at command to follow the orator. Suffice it, that justice was done to the Patriot who had devoted a long life to his country.

The music at the Church by the Choir was peculiarly appropriate and beautiful.

OUR WADESBOROUGH MAIL.—We learn that our Subscribers on the route from Cheraw to Salisbury do not receive their papers in due time. We shall take immediate steps to remedy the evil. We thought we had guarded against it.

☞ Our correspondents must bear with us. We have several communications on hand, (besides those inserted to-day,) for which we cannot find room at present. One of these is from "a True Whig," in Montgomery county, commenting with severity upon a piece of stuff on the discussion at Troy, published in the Carolinian and signed "A Live Democrat,"—so signed doubtless because he took it for granted people would conclude that any one who would write such a thing ought to die at least as soon as it was finished, if not sooner.

ABOLITIONISTS REPUDIATING THE TICKET.—The Washington Union publishes again its list of Whig members of Congress who refuse to support Scott and Graham, and extends it by adding upon the authority of the *New York Post*, Locofoco abolition paper, the names of Messrs. Martin and Schermerhorn of New York. Both these gentlemen voted against the Compromise and the fugitive slave law!

What better evidence of Scott's soundness, do Southern Whigs require?

LOCOFOCO TRICKERY.—The success of the trick played off by the Standard against Gov. Manly, on the eve of the election in 1850, has inspired the party with the hope that a similar trick will succeed again. As the candidates pass into the up country, therefore, out of the way of knowing what is going on in the East, the card is played. As before, not a word is breathed about it in the West—it is done at Raleigh, to affect the East. The discussion at Greensborough is made the occasion. And it is attempted to show that Mr. Kerr changed his ground after leaving the East, and that he avowed a doctrine dangerous to the South.

The story is told in the following:

We the undersigned were present at the discussion between Gov. Reid and John Kerr, Esq., in the town of Greensborough, on Tuesday the 29th day of June last, and do certify that we understood Mr. Kerr to say in substance,

First. That he was in favor of a Convention, and should vote for the same at the polls, if that question should be submitted to the people.

Secondly. That a majority of the people of the State had a right to change their Constitution; and whoever in the Legislature should vote against a bill for a Convention, after a majority of the people of the State had voted therefor, was an aristocrat, and no republican.

Thirdly. That a majority of the whole people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the United States; and whoever denied this proposition, his head would come to the political block.

Fourthly. That in speaking of the basis of representation he employed the term "mixed basis," and did not say whether he intended thereby the present basis of representation or not.

Fifthly. That in his speech of two hours in length, he did not say a solitary word about the School Fund.

Sixthly. That he was asked distinctly by Gov. Reid for what he desired a Convention, and this question was repeated a second or third time by Gov. Reid, and Mr. Kerr made no answer; whereupon Gov. Reid called upon the people to take notice of the fact.

WATSON S. HILL, Sr.,	J. R. MCLEAN,
JAS. W. DICK,	B. G. GRAHAM,
SAMUEL M. KEYS,	WATSON S. HILL, Jr.
S. M. SIMPSON,	J. W. SCHULTZ,
J. C. BEVENER,	ANSWELL REID,
	ELIJAH MARTIN.

July 12th, 1852.

Now the only thing really material in this statement, is embraced in the "Thirdly." As to the rest, we all knew that Mr. Kerr was in favor of a Convention, and would vote for it; that he contended openly for the right of a majority to require a change of the constitution; that he was in favor of a mixed basis, and not of a white basis. As to the School Fund and what he desired a convention for, the certificate below puts these matters in their true light.

As to the "thirdly," the Standard argues that if the doctrine attributed to Mr. Kerr were to be upheld, Congress would soon get rid of the Constitutional guaranties of slavery. Exactly so. But Mr. Kerr did not say what is attributed to him. The Raleigh Register is authorized to say, that

"So far from contending for any such doctrine whereby *a bare majority of the aggregate mass of the people* of the Union could amend our Federal Constitution, Mr. Kerr insisted upon a totally different proposition, as an illustration of his position in reference to the power of the people over the State Constitution, *viz: that if a majority of any one of the several States were to express a desire for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the constitutional authorities of that State would be bound to respect that desire or demand*; and further he said, *that if a majority of the people in each and all the States* (not a majority of the people of the Union as a mass) *were to demand an amendment of the Federal Constitution, Congress would be bound to respect that demand, and the politician who denied this, would come to the political block.*"

"The Constitution of the United States was formed by the People of the several States, in Conventions assembled, and not by a majority of the mass—and any doctrine which would give the power to a majority of the *whole* people to amend the Constitution, would be at war with the very principles of our system. Mr. Kerr contended for no such doctrine."

Now see the following statement:

The undersigned, who were present and heard the discussion between Governor Reid and Mr. Kerr in Greensboro' on the 29th June, certify that it was stated clearly and distinctly by Gov. Reid, assented to by Mr. Kerr, and understood *by the audience generally*, as we believe, that Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr occupied the same position on the Basis Question and the mode of distributing the School Fund. Any attempt to make any other *fact* out of said discussion as to these two questions is false.

It was not pretended by Governor Reid that Mr. Kerr had varied in any *position* from what he had occupied previously in the East, except he was now for Scott, the nominee, whereas, in the East he had advocated the claims of Mr. Fillmore. Governor Reid was *particular* to have it understood that *he and Mr. Kerr held the same opinions* on the School Fund and Basis Question.

Mr. Kerr in all things was clearly understood to occupy the same ground that he was reported in the Register, to have maintained in his speech at Raleigh, changing in no respect.

Mr. Kerr stated distinctly that he was opposed to all illegal irregularities, and to Dorrism in all its shapes; but declared himself for a convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution, the people being first consulted on the question at the polls.

He recurred to the former opinions of Gen. Saunders as to the will of a majority of the people, and in illustrating, stated that he conceived it dangerous to withstand the wishes of a decided majority of the people *clearly expressed*—that the expressed will of a majority in his opinion would be respected and in the end acted on.

It certainly was not understood and could not be inferred from any thing Mr. Kerr said by way of illustration or otherwise, that he even intimated that a majority of the people of the United States as a consolidated mass, (irrespective of their action in the States separately,) had the right to change the Constitution of the United States. He only spoke of the effect of legislators opposing and disregarding the will of the people of their States either in amending the State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN A. GILMER,	M. S. SHERWOOD,
W. A. CALDWELL,	JESSE H. LINDSAY,
EMSLEY DONNELL,	R. N. CALDWELL,
I. J. M. LINDSAY,	JED. H. LINDSAY,
SAM'L RAINEY,	W. J. McCONNEL,
WM. S. GILMER,	JOHN A. MEBANE,
THOS. CALDWELL,	S. W. JAMES,
THOS. R. DONNELL,	ROBT. W. DENNY,
D. C. MEBANE,	JAMES F. JOLLEE,
JOAB HIATT,	A. WHITTINGTON,
F. M. WALKER,	JOHN L. COLE.

Greensboro', July 15th, 1852.

The Greensborough Patriot says that more names, to an indefinite extent, might have been procured to this certificate; but for number and respectability they were deemed more than sufficient for the purpose, without consuming time in presenting it to others.

The Patriot also states, that one of the signers of the Locofoco certificate "says that his name was thus publicly used contrary to his orders."

It is believed by many in these parts, that the original communication in the Standard, charging Mr. Kerr with changing his ground at Greensborough, was written or dictated by Gov. Reid. The public should know who is the author. If Gov. Reid, the fact, taken in connection with his failure to make any such charge to Mr. Kerr's face, should sink him to an infamy from which there would be no political resurrection.

THE STRONGEST SORT OF PROOF.—There is one fact, indisputable, which effectually disproves all the stories of the Raleigh Standard and its certifiers, about the discussion at Greensborough. It is, that at Salem, where the candidates spoke two days after the Greensborough discussion, *Gov. Reid himself made no such charges against Mr. Kerr.* Can any body believe, that he would have failed to do so if Mr. Kerr had spoken as these certifiers assert? No. No! Mr. Reid must have been a fool, if such things occurred at Greensborough, not to make the changes ring upon them.

Moreover, in the Standard of Saturday last, we find letters from Wilkesborough and Surry, neither of which pretend that Gov. Reid made any such charges, though they give accounts of the debates in those counties, subsequent to that at Greensborough.

The whole thing is "a contemptible sham," concocted just as Mr. Kerr got out of the region of frequent mail facilities—sent *East*, not West where Kerr was. It had not overtaken him at the last accounts we have from him. It does not appear in a solitary paper received from west of Greensborough.

The whole thing is *base* in the last degree. Instead of boarding John Kerr to his face, as an honest man would have done if the thing had been true, not a whisper of it is heard where he is, but it is sent off to Raleigh, to be cooked up by one of the most unscrupulous papers that any State is cursed with. It is precisely the same kind of fraud which helped to elect Reid two years ago. But surely the public will not be cheated twice in the same identical mode!

A Stumper.—We learn on the best authority, that on Wednesday, a gentleman of this city, not particularly a politician or partizan, when the extra of the Standard was issued, proffered to bet one thousand dollars that John Kerr had not changed his former ground at Greensboro' in relation to the basis and school fund, as was attempted to be made appear by that sheet—the decision of the bet to be made *by Governor Reid himself*. It is almost unnecessary to say, that there were no takers—all the Lofocrats, to whom it was proffered, backing out *at once!*—*Raleigh Times.*

PLANK ROAD.—At a meeting at Evans's Mills, on Saturday last, $11,000 were subscribed to a Plank Road from that place to the F. and W. Road. Particulars in our next.

We understand that the Hon. Alfred Dockery passed through this town on Sunday night last, on a short visit to his family.

HEAR JOHN VAN BUREN.—This noted abolitionist delivered another speech in favor of Pierce and King in New York on Wednesday night last. From his speech, as reported by the Evening Post, we copy the following:

"The chances for General Scott are very poor, and he is abandoned by a large number of his supporters at the South, and the Free-soil Whigs at the East and West."

We commend this to those Whigs at the South who unite with the free soilers at the east and west in repudiating a true patriot and active Compromise man.

The Asheville News has gone over to Pierce and King; and it is a happy riddance. It has been long a Locofoco paper sailing under Whig colors, and therefore doing the Whigs more harm than it can do when openly opposing them.

The Union calls the News a "*leading* whig paper in North Carolina"!!! That is news certainly.

MR. WEBSTER.—Gen. Tallmadge asserts over his own signature, that Mr. Webster said to him, "The Whig party ought to sustain the Baltimore nominations."

KOSSUTH GONE.—The Hungarian and his party sailed from New York on Wednesday last. There was no excitement or display on his departure—a fact which teaches demagogues a lesson.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man named Wm. Duty, from Randolph county, was committed to jail in Forsyth county, for passing counterfeit $4 and $20 bills on the Bank of the State of N. C. He had a stolen horse and gold watch in possession. His companion, whom he called Picket Chance, of Richmond county, has escaped.

Meeting of the Club.

☞ The Regular Meeting of the Scott and Graham Club will be held on Wednesday evening the 21st inst., at the Town Hall. July 19.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, will preach in the Episcopal Church this Evening, (Monday.)

The following statement has been made upon a call of the P. O. Department:—

Statistics of the P. O., Fayetteville, N. C., for the Quarter ending June, 1852.

Number of letters received,	13,165
" " sent away,	13,726
Number of letters mailed paid in money,	1,560
" " rec'd paid in money,	2,310
" " mailed paid by stamp,	8,749
" " rec'd " "	7,354
Number of free letters, and all free matter, except newspapers and public documents,	512
Number of newspapers, periodicals, and printed matter rec'd,	12,938
Postage pre-paid of the above on	187
Newspapers sent from this office*	30,600
Received free by Editors, as exchange papers,	2,247

None free coming within 30 miles of the place of publication.

J. McRAE, P. M.

*This is exclusive of about 7000 papers circulated from the printing offices in this town, *not* through the Post Office.—*Observer.*

Extract from a letter from Halifax county.

"We are doing *all* in our power to elect John Kerr by 8000 majority, get a majority in the Legislature, and give Scott and Graham 10,000 majority in November. John Kerr will gain 200 in this county, and in all the North-eastern counties he will gain *largely*. We shall make several gains in the legislature from this part of the State. *Scott* and *Graham* will get as good if not a better vote than Harrison did in '40. All are aroused, and we will carry the State by storm."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale & Son: It has been recommended by the Wilmington Herald, that a meeting be held in Clinton, at the County Court, to appoint an Elector for this District. We here are in favor of the late Elector, Gen. John Winslow, whose devotion and sacrifice for the party have not been surpassed by any man in our ranks. We therefore respectfully urge his claims for that office.

MANY CITIZENS OF ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me through the columns of your paper to call the attention of the Whigs of this Electoral District to the name of Gen. John Winslow, a worthy gentleman, and one in every respect qualified for Elector on the Scott and Graham ticket.

In 1848 he battled manfully and successfully as Elector for the Whig cause, as was seen in the large Whig gains in all the counties then composing the District: and we think, therefore, for past services, this appointment is due him from the Whig party.

His competitor then, in 1848, on the democratic ticket, was Col. S. J. Person, and we see that this gentleman is again brought forward by the Democracy. Let us once more have Gen. Winslow as our standard-bearer, and the cause of Scott and Graham will have nothing to fear in the approaching contest.

MANY WHIGS.

July 17, 1852.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia has arrived with dates to the 3d inst.

Cotton was heavy, with a shade of decline. Sales of the week 52,000 bales.

There had been a great riot at Stockport between English Protestants and Irish Catholics, during which several houses had been burned down and chapels sacked. A detachment of troops had been ordered out. Over 100 of the rioters had been arrested, amongst the number several of the ringleaders. The end is not over.

IMPORTANT LOCOFOCO ADMISSIONS.—The following is from the N. Y. Evening Post, the leading Pierce and King paper in that State:—

"If Gen. Scott and his friends had continued to stand where they stood when we wrote, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a finality platform, there is no doubt that any of the prominent candidates before the Democratic Convention would have been defeated by him. But now he is presented as the express champion of "finality," *of which there is not a word in the Democratic platform.* The very sentiment which would have given Scott strength, if he had adhered to the principles of the party which presented him, will now, and ought to, enure to the benefit of Pierce, whose abstract notions of slavery are quite as liberal and just as any ever professed by Gen. Scott, and whose general notions of government command our unqualified admiration."

See upon what principles the Free-Soil Locofocos support Pierce. See *why* Gen. Scott is to lose strength at the North, and *why* "there is not one word in the Democratic Platform" about the "finality" of the Compromise measures. And yet *some* Southern Whigs pretend to think that Scott is not good enough!

A NOTABLE DISTINCTION.—The Wilmington Journal says of one of its candidates down there,

"That as a Democrat, he sincerely believes the members of the Whig party are mistaken in their political views; but as a man and a citizen, he cheerfully accords to them as much intelligence and patriotism as he claims for himself or his party friends."

This is a nice distinction. A democrat, *as* a democrat, is not at liberty to do justice to a Whig, though he may do so as a man and a citizen. This explains much that we see in the Journal and other Locofoco prints. Things are misstated and misrepresented, and all appeals to a sense of justice to retract an injurious falsehood are treated with scorn. The Editor, the democrat, pursues this course. The man, the citizen, (if one could only reach him in that capacity,) would make it all right, tell the truth and shame the devil.

Does the Carolinian really believe, that when Gen. Scott said he hoped to see "a *reduction* of the President's veto power," he said that he wanted the veto power *abolished?* Do the words mean the same thing? If not, then the Carolinian has not proved that any body wants the veto power abolished.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the past week possess scarcely any interest.

David Meriwether, appointed to succeed Mr. Clay, has taken his seat in the Senate.

The Deficiency bill still hangs, owing to disagreeing amendments in the two houses.

The House has been talking over the Public Printing and the Indian Appropriation Bill. Very little else done.

Gen. Roger Jones, a distinguished officer of the army, died at Washington City on Thursday last.

The North Carolinian wants "proof" that a member of the late Locofoco Convention said that "Gen. Pierce is *a blank leaf*," &c. We do not think it necessary to adduce proof of what has been published from one end of the country to the other, *and never denied*—not even by the Carolinian. The fact has been repeatedly published in this paper, and the Carolinian not only did not, *and does not*, deny it; but never took the least notice of it until it became stale, and then erroneously charged that it was the Whigs who said it.

The North Carolinian professes to be "glad" that we have published the debate in the State Convention which appeared in our last Tuesday's paper. Well, that will do! We have been trying to induce the Carolinian to do the same thing, but without success. It published a small part of it,—just enough to keep the true point out of view.

We learn that Gen. Scott has already declined several invitations to be present at public meetings, and that he will continue to decline all such invitations pending the Presidential canvass.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. C. F. Harris, Mr. JOHN REGISTER to Miss SUSANNAH DAVIS.

DIED,

In Hookerton, Greene county, on the 30th of June, Mrs. ELIZA JANE HOOKER, wife of Dr. Roscue Hooker, aged eighteen years three months and seven days.

In this place, on the 13th, THOMAS OXFORD, son of Mr. T. O. Smith, aged 14 months.

In this vicinity, on the 1st inst., Mr. JAS. LAWRENCE CORLESS, in the 27th year of his age.

In this place on the 15th inst., GEORGE, son of Jesse and Eliza Parks.

In Richmond county, on the 6th inst., after a protracted illness of consumption, SILAS JONES, Esq., aged 65 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JULY 19, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	13½
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8¾	
Prime,	8½	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¾
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 50	
Fine,	5 22	
Scratched,	5 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,		1 00
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	16	17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—The news by the Asia has not had time to show its effect on our market. We therefore continue our last quotations.

Lard.—North Carolina Lard is very scarce in market.

Flour.—Present quotations rather hard to obtain.

Spirits Turpentine.—The last sales that we have heard of were at 30 cts.; no pay for bbls.

No other change worthy of notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Naval Stores—Turpentine no change since our last, yellow dip 2 40, Virgin 2 75, Hard 1 20; Spirits 33; Rosin 1 10 to 2. Bacon, hog round 12½ to 13. Timber, two rafts, one at $9, the other at $8 50. Lard, western 11½ to 12½.

Herring.

50 BBLS. just received and for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

July 19, 1852. 9tf

MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale one or two teams of superior working MULES, with or without Wagon and Harness.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, N. C., July 16, 1852. 9-2w

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.—Schrs. Rockingham and Manhasset from Charleston. 17—Brig Ada, and barque Queen of the Exe, from Newport.

WANT OF MONEY.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, 13 miles from Fayetteville, on the F. and S. Plank Road. It is unnecessary to describe the performance of the mill, as it will show for itself. Also, 10 likely Mules, 3 Road Wagons, and 1 Timber Wagon, all in good order.

D. M. BUIE.

July 17, 1852. 9-3tpd

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of Land, lying in Richmond county, two miles from Laurel Hill, and one mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, containing 700 Acres, on which is a comfortable new Dwelling House, and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to work eight or ten good hands, and about three hundred acres of the most choice uncleared land in the county. It is well watered, having two wells of the best of water, with many fine springs convenient. Taking it all together, it is one of the most beautiful situations in the country. It is also convenient to a fine set of mills, and never-failing water course.

Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to come soon and look at the present crop and judge for themselves. I am anxious to sell, and will sell.

SIMEON McLEAN.

☞ The above land will be sold at public sale, on the 29th of October, if not disposed of before that time, with all other property and articles usually offered at sales.

Cottage Grove, Rich'd, July 15. 9-4t*

LOST.

SOMEWHERE about the plank road Toll House, Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., I lost a small Pocket Book, containing several notes and receipts, among them was a note on a Mr. Patison, merchant of Moore; also, one on a Mr. Johnson of Moore, for $15; a receipt on the Messrs. Gilchrist, of Fayetteville, and a great many other papers not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber, P. M. at Siloam, Surry Co., N. C.

R. E. REEVES.

July 13, 1852. 9-3t*

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being about to build another Dwelling in the Town of Lumberton, offers for sale his present residence. The House is large and perfectly new, with all necessary out houses. The Lot contains two acres, under a good fence, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a Well of water on the premises unsurpassed by any in the county.

The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

Lumberton, July 12, 1852. 9-3t

THE New Steamer 'FANNY LUTTERLOH' will leave Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock A. M., and leave Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock, commencing on Monday, 19th July. For Passengers or Freight, she is not surpassed by any boat on the River. Going down, she will run through by day-light.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 15, 1852. 8tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

CORN.

400 BUSHELS bread Corn, well fanned and sound, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. country BACON, with a lot fine Hams.

10 barrels Distillers' Glue.

—ALSO—

25 hhds. Molasses.

10 " Sugar, &c. For sale by LEETE & JOHNSON, Near the Market House.

July 14, 1852. 8-3w

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 18 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation.—Only 25 cents. This book just published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post paid,) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d:—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

Fall Trade, 1852.

Petits, Harris & Daniell,

No. 23 NASSAU STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW YORK,

OFFER for CASH or approved CREDIT, a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Now in Store and arriving by every Steamer, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, in every variety, TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, fancy BONNET and CAP RIBBONS, an elegant assortment BLACK and FANCY SILKS, WHITE GOODS, every description LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, CRAVATS, &c.

Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 13, 1852. 8-3m

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasant Summer Retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of company.

Shocco water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent physicians conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids who have tested it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare, and attention to the comfort of his guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board, per day, $1 25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day. Families per month, $20; single persons $25; children under 12 years and servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 4-8t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5000 acres of pine and swamp lands, in Allsaints Parish, South Carolina.

The land is good for cotton or corn, and 5000 acres are now cut for turpentine, and in the third year of dipping. There are three mill seats on the land, one grist mill in operation, and the dam and frame for a saw mill already made on a constant stream convenient to an abundance of fine timber. The premises may be reached at all seasons by water, in vessels. There are two good dwellings with all necessary out buildings, and 200 acres cleared land under fence. The terms will be accommodating, for which, apply to

T. M. F. GILLESPIE.

Conwayborough, June 29, 1852. 4-6t

Notice to Shippers by way of the Cape Fear River.

FROM and after the first day of July, proximo, the deduction of five per cent. from the established rates of Freight (when the bill is paid within thirty days) will be discontinued. Every bill will be considered due when rendered, each Company reserving the right to charge interest on the same for any delay in payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores from this place are notified that the [illegible] store, in [illegible] ets, per bbl. [illegible] as it comes [illegible] er paying [illegible] and will have [illegible] when the interest of [illegible] tual cost, charged [illegible] of boat owners and shippers alike requires a regulation of this sort.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent [illegible]
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor Merchants' Steamboat Co.

June 28, 1852. [illegible]

☞ The undersigned, as Forwarding Agents on their own account, respectfully give notice, that they will continue to receive and forward Goods from their respective Warehouses at the River, where the drayage saved to shippers is full 10 per cent. on the freight bills, for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the River freight bill, and [illegible] to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
R. M. ORRELL,
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 28, 1852. [illegible]

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned [illegible] at short notice [illegible] PERUVIAN GUANO, in any [illegible] most favorable terms. [illegible] supplies, will please send their orders as soon as practicable. Payments [illegible] CASH, when the article is delivered.

[illegible]

July 1, 1852. [illegible]

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay [illegible] cts. per pound in cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. [illegible] ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting [illegible] rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and I hope that I may not be forced to a distant market for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned [illegible] Spirits Turpentine [illegible] on hand, [illegible] of the best season [illegible] ing a good article, will [illegible] sonine. Contracts [illegible] next twelve months made [illegible]

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 7-tf

Summerville Male and Female Seminary.

THE Fall Session of this School will open on THURSDAY, 1st day of July next, and close on last of November.

The services of some very accomplished lady will be secured, of which due notice will be given.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Common English Branches	$6 50
Higher " "	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages	10 50
Extra.	
French Language	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	2 50
Drawing, painting, &c., &c.	5 00

Board in the Village from $7 to $8 per month.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 12, 1852. 1-6w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have lately received a large addition to their stock of Summer Clothing, which will be sold at very low prices.

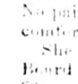
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 21, 1852. 1-tf

P. S. We are now receiving a large Stock of Goods in our line. A greater variety of useful and good articles have never before been offered for sale in this place. Particulars hereafter.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

PROVISIONS.

1000 LBS. BACON SIDES,
2000 lbs. Lard, (N. C.)
2000 lbs. Fresh Rice,
100 bushels White Corn Meal,
500 " Corn,
50 *bales* Eastern Hay,
for sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.

June 3, 1852. 96-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself in business his son Matthew, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of M. N. Leary & Son.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, respectfully solicits a continuation of the same in behalf of the new Firm.

All those indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible.

M. N. LEARY.

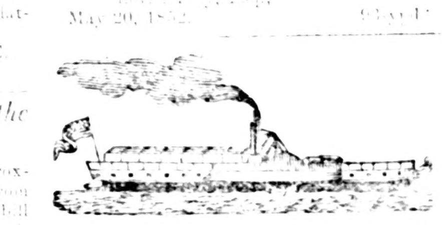
Fayetteville, June 7, 1852. 97-3m

WILLIAM L. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hooman, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
R. H. Baxton, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston Co.
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
[illegible]

May 20, 1852. [illegible]



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 24, 1852. [illegible]

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission Forwarding Merchant.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON. J. D. WILLIAMS. [illegible]

[illegible]

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. [illegible]

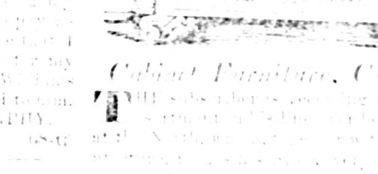
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible]

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of [illegible] E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. [illegible]



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber [illegible] Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking-glasses, Sofa Beds, Secretaries, &c. All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

[illegible]

WILKINSON & ESLER.

DEALERS IN

Confectionaries, Fancy Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible]

H. L. HOLMES.
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE [illegible] of Front and Princess streets [illegible]

[illegible] 48-tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York.
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DEROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

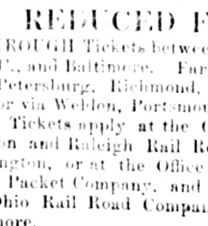
March 22, 1852. 76-6m

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or elsewhere, affording the usual shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 3, 1852. 96-tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville

July 26th, 1851. [illegible]

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Berege, Bareges, Lawns, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, and Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of Black and colored Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen, all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 19, 1852. [illegible]

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO. for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business [illegible]

JOHN H. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Jan. 25, 1852. [illegible]

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

10 [illegible]

[illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

[illegible]



The Subscriber still [illegible] CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville [illegible] Haymount [illegible] WARE ROOM [illegible] opposite the Fayetteville Hotel [illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. [illegible]

HE keeps on hand an assortment of FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES, [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at [illegible]

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. [illegible]

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 26. 77-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 56-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	COL. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI,	CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 1852. 71-6m

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE,

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE [illegible] COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON [illegible] COOKING STOVES, [illegible]

C. W. ANDREWS.

South-East corner Market Square.

May 13, 1852. [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR. [illegible] WILLIAMS.

[illegible]

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

[illegible] and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. [illegible]

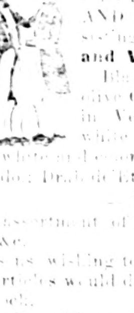
NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the same.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. [illegible]

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.



The undersigned has just received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of **Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

Black, brown, green, blue and olive Cloths; white silk and satin Vestings; Marseilles ditto, white and colored Linen Drillings, white and colored, Doe skin Cassimeres; fancy do; Drab de Ete and Bombazines.

—ALSO—

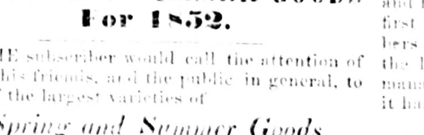
An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well to call and examine this stock.

☞ He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

HUGH GRAHAM,
South-west corner of Market Square.

April 17, 1852. 84-3m



NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
For 1852.

THE subscriber would call the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to one of the largest varieties of

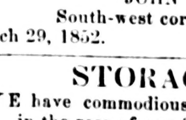
Spring and Summer Goods

Ever offered by him in this market. Among his assortment may be found:—Gentlemen's DRESS HATS, to-wit: Kossuth, Moleskin, Beaver, Silk, Brush and Angola, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Fur and Wool Hats usually found in this market.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods in abundance, to-wit: Panama, Rice Straw, Pedal, China Pearl, Leghorn (Kossuth style) and Palm-leaf HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys and Infants.

—ALSO—



A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Servants; all of which will be offered on very accommodating terms for the Ready Cash, or to those that are willing to cash their accounts when presented.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

Lumberton Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 26th inst., under the management of Miss MARY L. MORRISON, who has been engaged in the Academy for some time, and has not only given entire satisfaction to all interested, but has received very high approbation for her modest, dignified, lady-like deportment, and her thorough competency as an instructress.

Terms for a Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
Latin, Greek, Algebra, and Geometry,	10 00

Board can be obtained in respectable families for from $6 to $8 per month, including Washing, &c.

R. E. TROY, Pres't
of the Board of Trustees.

July 9, 1852. 6-2t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., on Monday the 16th day of August next, a part of one hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to heirs of Ephraim Page, joining the lands of Leonard Godwin and others, for Taxes for two years, and costs, according to act of Assembly.

THOS. UNDERWOOD, Sheriff.

July 5, 1852. 7-3t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

Neill Clancy, and wife Elizabeth, Robert Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, *vs.* Nancy Baldwin, James Baldwin, Thos. S. Memory, and wife Rachel.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that James Baldwin, one of the Defendants, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Baldwin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday in May, 1852.

THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.

[illegible]

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my SUMMER RESIDENCE, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 50 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

Also, the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES [illegible] ever offered in this place [illegible] at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

[illegible]

A. A. McKETHAN.

[illegible] 77-tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

July 20, 1852. 55-1ypd

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

which being bought late in the season, most of them at a considerable decline in prices, we are [illegible] prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 5, 1852. 79tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

Spirits of Turpentine wanted.

TO persons having Spirits Turpentine to sell, we are in the market to buy; or we will receive and ship to any market the owner may desire, and make liberal advances on consignment.

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 6, 1852. 88tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

30,000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by H. BRANSON & SON.

May 6, 1852. 88tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Frdy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*5pd

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable, made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

May 8. [illegible]

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables.
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS,
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. [illegible]

FLORAL COLLEGE COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Floral College Company will be held on Saturday, the 31st of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It is highly necessary that each Stockholder be individually present, as business of importance will come up for consideration.

A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. B. McCALLUM, Sec'y.

June 30, 1852. 7-3t

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December last, my negro man SOLOMON, who is supposed to be lurking between Mountain Creek and Drowning Creek, about Morrison county line quarter, or Parrett's quarter in Moore county. Said boy is about 30 years old, quite dark, quick spoken, full set of teeth, full 6 feet high, and no mark of the lash as recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my house, or Twenty-five Dollars in any jail so that I get him.

MARTIN RUSH.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery Co.
April 9, 1852. [illegible]

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c., &c.; which will be sold cheap, or bartered fairly for country produce. Determined not to be outdone in honorable competition with other firms, and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage heretofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.

June 1, 1852. 97*tf

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85*3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out-houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation; fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State; has a first rate range for cattle and hogs; good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.

April 20, 1852. 85*3mpd

We are authorized to announce

ALEX'R JOHNSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county.

June 15, 1852. 100-sw1t*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do, Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale at Auction.

☞ The Printing [illegible] late Commun[illegible] the Market H[illegible] the 29th of July [illegible] credit of twelve mo[illegible] date. Printers [illegible] tend the sale. [illegible] The [illegible]

By order of Trustees.

June 28, 1852. [illegible]

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL [illegible] separate from [illegible] other power [illegible] most popular [illegible]

As Agent [illegible] ceive orders [illegible] for all purposes [illegible] from works [illegible] Mills [illegible] frame Hopper [illegible] thing [illegible]

Fayetteville, May [illegible]

Wheeler's Patent Improved [illegible] way Chain Horse Power [illegible] shot Thresher [illegible]

[illegible]

March [illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW GOODS
SPRING, 1852.

W. & J. [illegible]

[illegible]

April [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] this method [illegible] still be [illegible] son Hotel, [illegible] hand a full [illegible] Liquors, Wines, [illegible] reshments usually [illegible] country. He [illegible] business, [illegible] unceasing [illegible] of his customers, [illegible] share of the public [illegible]

Wadesborough, July [illegible]

STATE OF N. C[illegible]
ROBESON [illegible]

Court of P[illegible]

John Taylor, [illegible] Alexander Wood [illegible] McKinnon, [illegible] McKinnon, [illegible] McKinnon [illegible]

Petition to [illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction [illegible] that Alexander Wood [illegible] Mary, Alexander, Ann Eliza [illegible] non, children and heirs at l[illegible] Kinnon, deceased, and C[illegible] widow, are non-residents of [illegible] dered by the Court, that pub[illegible] in the Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] lished in the Town of Fayette[illegible] of six weeks, notifying the said [illegible] ell and wife Martha, Mary [illegible] Eliza, and John McKinnon [illegible] at the next term of the Court [illegible] Quarter Sessions, to be held [illegible] Robeson, at the Court House at [illegible] the fourth Monday in August [illegible] and there to plead, answer or demur [illegible] Petition, otherwise the same [illegible] parte as to them, and a decree [illegible] confesso.

Witness, Shadrach Howell [illegible] Court, at Office, the [illegible] A. D. 1852, and in the [illegible] independence.

Issued 19th day [illegible]

[Pr. adv. $5 00.]